

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrup, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years and by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Cures, Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. It cures all the troubles which are caused by its use upon their children."

Dr. G. C. Osmond,
Lowell, Mass.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

Dr. A. C. Ames, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spent much of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular Castoria, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria have won us to look with favor upon it."

UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,
Boston, Mass.

The Castoria Company, 21 Murray Street, New York City.

TURBULENT TIMES.

Corruption in Franco and War in Mexico.

The Paris correspondent in France reveals a case of probable murder—Mexican troops routed by a band of revolutionists.

The French Scandal.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—A story unmailed in all history and which has been a standard fiction in explanation of the series of events which has culminated in the present crisis in France. It will be remembered in connection with Baron Reinach's death that it was said that the principal documents bearing on the distribution of the vast Panama corruption funds had been stolen. These documents were in the possession of Cornelius Herz, now a fugitive in London, who for several days has been so prominently before the public in connection with the Panama affair. It was said that Herz's connection with Reinach had been that of a blackmailer and Reinach was his victim.

It is explained that Herz got possession of documents several years ago and has since levied a gigantic tribute on Reinach. The amount extorted up to the time of the late Reinach's death is placed at no less than 10,000,000 francs. When the rumors of Panama corruption began to be publicly discussed six weeks ago, Herz said to have made the basis for a fresh demand for 4,000,000 francs. He threatened to publish all his evidence in the Paris newspapers, if not paid. Reinach could not respond. Herz, inexorable, increased the pressure. He affirmed that he could stop the threatened great exposure of his demands. Reinach, in his extremity appealed to Rouvier. He reminded the minister of finance of the assistance he had rendered him in the past and which Rouvier described as his chief evidence in the chamber the other day. The distressed baron begged him to use every effort to prevent Herz from executing his threats. Rouvier sought Clemenceau's aid. The latter reported that he could do nothing.

When the result was made known to Reinach, he exclaimed: "I am lost!" A day or two later he was dead; whether by suicide or murder is still an open question.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—Dr. Boardoul, who has charge of the post mortem examination of the body of Baron Reinach, has just issued a report in which he has declared that the baron died of natural causes.

It has been more than hinted that Baron de Reinach was put out of the way by those who feared that his evidence might implicate them in the scandal of the Panama affair.

There is no denying the fact that some of those implicated in the scandal would have been greatly relieved if Reinach were dead and beyond giving evidence that would besmear their heretofore good names.

The fact that the baron's death was linked to the sudden and mysterious deaths of two other men who were cognizant of the Panama scandal, gives added strength to the demand of the baron's family that an inquiry be held to place the responsibility for his death where it belongs.

The Panama investigating committee has decided to dispense with the documents in the possession of the government in the cases of Charles de Lamoignon and Marquis Fontaine because they show no light on the crime of the Panama affair.

It is now in danger of being captured by the revolutionists. Many of the Mexican soldiers are flocking to the standard of the revolutionists and its forces are rapidly becoming augmented by such recruits.

The revolution is assuming a more serious aspect than it was thought it would at first and Uncle Sam is doing right in rushing United States troops to this country, as they may yet need to protect the interests of Americans on the border from straggling bandits, smugglers, etc., who will commit much vandalism if the revolution on the border continues.

CONGRESS BEHIND.

Review of What Has Been Done and What Has to Be Done.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The present session of the Fifty-second congress is not quite up to the antebellum record of the short session of the Fifty-first congress. The house has so far passed the army bill and only the fortifications bill has been reported. When the holiday recess of the Fifty-first congress was taken the army and the navy bills had been reported and the fortification and pension bills had been passed, because a deficiency bill carrying with it an appropriation of almost \$500,000, immediately on the assembling of the senate after the recess the army bill will be reported and called up at an early day. The total amount of this bill is \$24,000,000. It is estimated that the bill will be passed with an estimate of \$25,000,000. The bill was sent to the secretary of war and the action of the senate in making increases will depend upon the report made to the committee by the war department. In the appropriations for the ordinance department the house has allowed more than the estimates called for, this being the first time that the ordinance department has been subsiding for years upon the left over stock from the latter and that the surplus has been entirely used up.

The appropriations committee will probably reverse its usual order of bringing forward the appropriation bills and will bring up the pension bill—this being the only bill of the regular appropriation measures, but in large number of local officers and others came forward to show why the knife of economy should not be used to pare projects in which they were interested, and the holiday recess found the bill still in the hands of the committee.

However, its preparation will be complete in season to be taken up by the house immediately after the fortification bill is acted upon. The senate civil bill will reach the house during the latter part of January and the legislative bill of the close of the month. The pension bill, in the number of its items, is small and can be quickly prepared. The committee has not yet shown any signs of getting to work on it and probably desires to wait as long as practicable in order to get the very information as to the pension claims and the amount of money needed.

THE HOG CROP.

Security of Hogs Cane Idle—Among Chicago Packers—The Crop Short.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—There is a dullness about packingtown nowadays that has not been paralleled for years. Since December 1, 5,000 men have been discharged and the plants of the big packers are hardly working at one-half their capacity. Nor is this the only element of discontent in this situation. The indications are that unless the supply of hogs is materially and speedily increased, further reductions will be necessary in the now small operating force of the big packers. This unusual condition of things in packingtown, and the consequent hardship brought upon the large laboring population of that locality, have been brought about by a most unusual shortage in the hog crop. This shortage is readily shown by the following statistics: From November 1 to December 31, western packing was only 2,200,000, against 2,800 for the same period last year, showing a shortage of 1,540,000 hogs for the west. Chicago for the same period this year packed 90,000, against 140,000 last year, showing a shortage for this market of nearly 700,000.

Leading packers, while they assert that this condition of affairs was forced upon them, yet admit that the shortage greatly exceeded the calculations of the shrewdest among them and that some of them were caught on the wrong side of the market. They admit that there does not seem to be any immediate relief from the embarrassing situation.

THE CHILDREN'S RIGHTS.

Opposing of Whites and Reds Alike.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—In the case of Morrissey vs. Wilson in the United States court here, Judge Burford held that the children borne to a white citizen of the United States who had married a female member of the Apache tribe might still be a member of that tribe of Indians and entitled to an allotment under the treaty as a member of the tribe, and that the laws of descent in Oklahoma applied to Indians, and that the administrator of an Indian decedent was entitled to the possession of the lands so allotted. The decision was rendered in an ejectment suit involving 160 acres of land adjoining El Reno, of great value, and is of great importance, as similar questions are pending in all the courts of the west where allotments have recently been made.

The decision is contrary to the decision in the northern and similar treaty with the Sioux.

PERILS OF THE DEEP.

Thrilling Experience of Passengers on the Steamship Nordland.

An Accident to Her Machinery While at Sea—The Crew's Alarm—The Final Rescue—By a Passenger's View.

Almost Lost.

QUESTONWORTH, Dec. 28.—The steamship Nordland was towed into harbor by the steamship Ohio at 7 o'clock last evening. All the passengers were on deck, waving hats and handkerchiefs and cheering. Anchor was dropped and the passengers were removed to shore by a tender. All showed signs of the anxiety which they had suffered. Some of the elderly steamer passengers were hardly able to walk. Several women fell on their knees and cried the moment they were landed. Frank Shea, a first cabin passenger, now stopping at a Queenstown hotel, told his experience.

"The first two days out of New York were fairly calm. The third part of the time a heavy sea was running. The weather then grew rapidly worse. On the night of the accident we were making about twelve knots an hour. The ship was rolling heavily and most of the cabin passengers were below sick. Five or six of us were in the smoking room, talking about how we should pass Christmas in Antwerp, when there was a terrific crash and the ship pitched from the sea into a heap on the floor. The vibration of the ship almost shook us from our feet as we started for the door. It seemed as if a giant's hand had pounded the ship's bottom. When we got outside we saw the captain coming from the engine room. The passengers came running on deck, half dressed and in a panic of mind. The captain and he told us that the main shaft was broken, but that there was no immediate reason for alarm. Mr. Shea, who was not busy before, walked about the ship, looking at the engine and the boiler, and encouraged all to believe that there was no danger. In a few minutes we learned that the engineers at a great risk of their lives had found that the two main shafts of the engine had been smashed and the engine had been killed. The vessel pitched and rolled terribly, so that we saw we could not trust to the boats in case the worst came.

"We were just becoming calmer when we saw the crew rushing through the stateroom carrying bedding, mats and carpets to be stuffed into the launch. We all knew then that water was coming in. Nobody slept that night. The women sat crying in the cabins and the men crowded the smoking room to play cards to keep their minds occupied. We were all badly frightened. The vessel rolled terribly and with every roll came a tremendous thump as if a piece of the shaft was loose and banging about in the hold. The sails had been spread, but they did not steady the ship, noticeably. We knew we were far from the track of transatlantic steamships and that our only chance was to wait until the morning. The water would not have guessed that our chances of life were more than two in five. The crew worked heroically at the pumps for the twenty-four hours after the accident. The water was pumped out, but the engine was so badly damaged that the engineers were busy at the shaft, fixing plugs and trying to prevent the further influx of water. Eventually work was sent out that the flow of water had been stopped. We had plenty of food and water and therefore, with fairly favorable weather, were able to hold our own for some time.

"Friday was uneventful. The tables were laid as usual, but few cared to eat. At 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, the lookout yelled: 'Light ahead!' Everybody turned out and listened eagerly for the next word. She's a steamer, the next call. We all shook hands and cheered and many ran about shouting for joy. We all remained on deck the rest of the night, watching the ship's lights. At daylight she stood by and passed a hawser. At that time, I learned subsequently, our after peak was full of water and despite their expressions of confidence, the officers of the ship were in a state of anxiety.

"The Ohio began towing us very slowly. The strain caused by the heavy seas was too great, however, and after five minutes the hawser broke. Before another could be made, the hawser clapped. The second hawser broke as did also the third. On Sunday morning other hawsers were fixed and as the weather had improved meantime they laid until we reached Antwerp. We proceeded about seven knots an hour. At dawn the lookers hawsers were shortened off."

The steamship Ohio proceeded to Liverpool this morning. Most of the stateroom passengers who went ashore were taken back later and will live aboard the Nordland until final orders are received from London in regard to the transport of Antwerp. The ship the Nordland will be prepared to depart here and then will proceed to Antwerp, where she will be completely overhauled.

THE NATIONAL TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The treasury department is gradually recovering the gold it lost by shipments abroad. It has received \$1,000,000 from New Orleans and \$1,000,000 from Chicago. The treasury department, however, reduced the net cash to \$20,000,000. Pension payments continue to be the chief source of drain.

BURNED IN FRISCO.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 28.—John Purdy, a fireman in the Pittsburgh fire department, was killed by a falling lamp at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Purdy was arrested for being drunk. At 3 o'clock the lamp was discovered on fire. Purdy was the only element of discontent in this situation. The indications are that unless the supply of hogs is materially and speedily increased, further reductions will be necessary in the now small operating force of the big packers. This unusual condition of things in packingtown, and the consequent hardship brought upon the large laboring population of that locality, have been brought about by a most unusual shortage in the hog crop. This shortage is readily shown by the following statistics: From November 1 to December 31, western packing was only 2,200,000, against 2,800 for the same period last year, showing a shortage of 1,540,000 hogs for the west. Chicago for the same period this year packed 90,000, against 140,000 last year, showing a shortage for this market of nearly 700,000.

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BILL DALTON.

Attorney-General Miller's Inquiry Into the Appointment as Deputy Marshal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Attorney-General Miller is disturbed by the report that Bill Dalton, a brother of the notorious Dalton gang, has been appointed a deputy United States marshal at Coffeyville, Kan. He said that the first intimation he had received in regard to the matter was when Senator Vest alluded to it in his speech in the senate last week. He had at once applied to the United States marshals in Kansas and the Indian territory for information on the subject, at the same time expressing his surprise and disapproval at such an appointment, but so far he had received no response from either officer. He explains that the department never interfered with the marshals in the appointment of their deputies unless there were special reasons for so doing, but indicated very clearly that he would not countenance the appointment of a man of Dalton's stamp. No further action will be taken until the two marshals have been heard from.

stabbed the burglar.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 28.—Anna Crouse, a domestic on North Pennsylvania street, seriously wounded a burglar with a leaden hammer when he came in late with two friends and finding evidence that the house had been entered, armed herself and found the burglar upstairs. He attempted to throw her on one side, but she stabbed him three times in the arm and shoulder. The burglar broke away, but was captured by a passing street car conductor. When the handkerchief he wore as a disguise was removed he proved to be Charles Jay Cook, a cousin of the girl who stabbed him.

INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE NAMED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Chairman Nelson, of the inaugural committee, completed his selection of the executive committee of the twenty-one last evening as follows: James Norris, James L. Barbour, Henry L. Briscoe, Gen. H. V. Boynton, Alexander T. Britton, John Jay Edson, Rear Admiral J. Franklin, Leonard C. Fisher, Curtis J. Hillyer, Robert O. Holtzman, J. Harrison Johnson, J. Fred Kelley, Charles C. Lancaster, William C. McIntire, George W. Manahan, Theodore F. Myers, Francis A. Nicholson, John W. R. Richard Smith, Michael E. Walter and Brian Wilkins.

SATISFIED IN DEMAND.

MONTREAL, Dec. 28.—It is said that Mr. Natoli, the representative of the pipe, is now negotiating some important work in the United States. He will probably be called upon within a few days to extend the benefits of his conciliatory policy to Canada. One of the directors of the Canadian Canada Review says that the intention of the board of management to prepare a memorial to the pope, who is now in New York, asking his grace to take cognizance of the state of affairs in the United States, is the subject of the journal in question and the spiritual head of this diocese.

WYOMING HEELING SETTLED.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 28.—The decision in the Carbon county legislative contest case was made public here yesterday. The case was decided in favor of the state canvassing board, which accepted Carbon county returns from the two justices instead of the abstract from the clerk alone. This gives the democrats a narrow majority in the house and insures them the organization of that body.

CATHEDRAL STONE LAYING.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The cornerstone of the great Protestant Episcopal cathedral of St. John the Divine, was laid today. This affair, which is intended to be a type of the achievements and aspirations of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States, and has been grandly completed.

DEPT.'S HOME BURNED.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28.—A dispatch from Crawfordville, Ind., says that the orphan's home near that city was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, \$25,000, with only \$5,000 saved. The orphan's home, a narrow escape, some of the children being taken from the building in their night clothes.

MR. BLAINE MUCH BETTER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Dr. Johnston and Dr. Hyatt visited Mr. Blaine at 2200 Broadway, New York, and after a long stay in the hospital, Dr. Johnston said that Mr. Blaine's progress toward improvement continued and this afternoon it could be safely said that he was very much better.

A MIRACLE WORKED.

CANTON, Minn., Dec. 28.—The sexton of the Assumption church here brought J. J. Collins, of Monroe county, Wis., who had been killed by a falling stone from the roof of the church on Christmas night.

ORANGE JUDGMENT.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Judge Judd, the widely known senior editor of the Orange Journal Farmer of this city and a pioneer western journalist, died today. He became ill last Friday and died resulted from complications.

APPROXIMATE.

BRADLEY, N. D., Dec. 28.—A family named Rasmussen, living five miles west of this place, was asphyxiated by coal gas last night. The family consisted of a man, a wife and a child. The mother and child died, and the father's chances of living are slight.

NEW BANK AT EL PASO.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The comptroller of the currency has authorized the establishment of a new bank at El Paso, Ok., to commence business. Capital, \$50,000. J. T. Allison, president; H. F. Still, cashier.

CO. DATES SINKING.

OKLAHOMA, Dec. 28.—Relative of Col. C. B. Davis, who was killed in the road near here, is now at Tampa, Fla., says that he is sinking rapidly and cannot live long.

A Chicago firm has ordered 10,000 glass rabbits from southwestern Kansas, to be delivered alive. The want to sell them to world's fair exhibitors.

DEATH BY SILENT WORK.

DUBLIN, Dec. 28.—The report that the explosion outside of the detective office at Exchange court was a political outrage, is denied by the police. General opinion is that the bomb or infernal machine was placed by the person with a special spite against the detective force. The only person severely injured was the detective who died. Three men and a woman were thrown about 20 yards off and were thrown to the ground and remained unconscious for several minutes. They sustained only a few bruises and walked home.

WRECK IN COLORADO.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 28.—Santa Fe passenger train No. 8, which left Denver at 1:30 o'clock, was wrecked here today. It special to the Times from Colorado Springs, was wrecked between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning two miles east of Husted, small station fifteen miles north of Colorado Springs. Several cars left the track and plunged down a high embankment and were soon afterward wrapped in flames.

DEATHS, and Willie Vanon, are lying at the hospital in this city. They are believed to be the only ones fatally injured, though almost everybody on the train was more or less severely hurt.

DEATHS IN GRAIN.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 27.—The failure of the old real estate firm of E. S. Corser & Co. is announced today. The liabilities will reach \$1,000,000, but it is thought that more than half will be covered by assets. The cause of the failure was not real estate speculation, but speculation in wheat. E. S. Corser, head of the firm, has a large farm in the Red river valley, and in connection with handling his own product, had gone extensively into speculation. It is said upon reliable authority that he has lost \$250,000 in wheat during the last season.

MARKET REPORTS.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Receipts 2,000. Shipments 1,500. The market was active. Steers in demand. Cows in demand. Hogs in demand. The following are representative prices: Steers, 10 to 12 lbs., \$12.00; 12 to 14 lbs., \$11.00; 14 to 16 lbs., \$10.00; 16 to 18 lbs., \$9.00; 18 to 20 lbs., \$8.00; 20 to 22 lbs., \$7.00; 22 to 24 lbs., \$6.00; 24 to 26 lbs., \$5.00; 26 to 28 lbs., \$4.00; 28 to 30 lbs., \$3.00; 30 to 32 lbs., \$2.00; 32 to 34 lbs., \$1.00; 34 to 36 lbs., \$0.50; 36 to 38 lbs., \$0.25; 38 to 40 lbs., \$0.10; 40 to 42 lbs., \$0.05; 42 to 44 lbs., \$0.02; 44 to 46 lbs., \$0.01; 46 to 48 lbs., \$0.00; 48 to 50 lbs., \$0.00; 50 to 52 lbs., \$0.00; 52 to 54 lbs., \$0.00; 54 to 56 lbs., \$0.00; 56 to 58 lbs., \$0.00; 58 to 60 lbs., \$0.00; 60 to 62 lbs., \$0.00; 62 to 64 lbs., \$0.00; 64 to 66 lbs., \$0.00; 66 to 68 lbs., \$0.00; 68 to 70 lbs., \$0.00; 70 to 72 lbs., \$0.00; 72 to 74 lbs., \$0.00; 74 to 76 lbs., \$0.00; 76 to 78 lbs., \$0.00; 78 to 80 lbs., \$0.00; 80 to 82 lbs., \$0.00; 82 to 84 lbs., \$0.00; 84 to 86 lbs., \$0.00; 86 to 88 lbs., \$0.00; 88 to 90 lbs., \$0.00; 90 to 92 lbs., \$0.00; 92 to 94 lbs., \$0.00; 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